Grape Culture in California.

California is destined to become the France of the Western Hemisphere, producing a variety of wines, unsurpassed in bonquet and flavor, vitalizing the lost energies of man, and by its proper use, and not improper abuse, prolonging his days in the land.

A correspondent of the New-York Tribuns gives the following account of planting, and cultivating the grape, and the process of cultivating the grape, and the process of manufacturing wine in the golden State of California. Speaking of the second fermen-tation in the close of the article it should state that the new wine about the time when the vine is in full bloom, or when the growing season is well opened, new casks should be procured, and after having been thoroughly cleansed, should be filled with sulphur smoke, displacing the air within, and the wine racked by means of a siphon into the sulphured cask, leaving all the lees behind. prevents any danger of the second acetic fermentation, and the wine is afterwards bottled and sent to market.

The whole process of planting and taking care of one of these vineyards until it matures into a perfect state is one of the simplest things in the world. Nor need the cost of labor deter any one from undertaking the task. The labor of the very largest vineyard in Sonoma is carried on entirely by Chinese, who can be hired at cheaper rates than almost any of the laborers of the east. The only obstinate element in the way of raising a vineyard in California is that of time, and this, it must be confessed, goes against the grain of the people amazingly If it took no longer to mature a vineyard than to level a mountain in sarch of gold, to drain a river, or build a city, or overcome any other obstacle that could be overcome, the face of the whole country might now be dotted with vines. But here nature will have her own way, and she has declared in the most peremptory manner that if you will have one of her choicest gifts you have got to learn to labor and to wait at least five or six years. With only this drawback, the production of a perfect vineyard is within the reach of the most ordinary craft and in-

At the proper season, which is any time from December to March, the "cuttings" are set out in parallel rows, about eight feet apart, and the ground between them is ploughed in the same way, and with the same kind of instrument, as corn is ploughed in Kentucky and Illinois. The art of "pruning" is attended with no more difficulty; and when this is done any one who wants to set out a new vineyard can obtain all the "cuttings" of the "Mission grape he wishes for the asking. As to "training." the usual practice is to fasten the vines to stakes four or five feet high, and many persons let these stakes remain for an indefinite period. But the best plan is to remove them entirely after the vines begin to bear and let the grapes hang as near the ground as possible. They ripen better in this condition, and are said to produce the best

Far more interesting, however, than any of these methods of culture, to both the spectator and the owner of the vineyard, is the season of the vintage. This taken place about the latter part of October. As the weather is always delightful, old and young ot both sexes flock together to join in the gathering. There is no fear of rain or of intense heat, and there is scarcely breeze enough to stir the broad leaves of the vines. which now begin to put on their russet coat, to be changed soon for one in which the pink and crimson will predominate. Nimble fingers are seen everywhere clipping the tering heaps. The ring of merry laughter is heard over all parts of the vineyard. The luscious loads, heaped into baskets and boxes, are taken in wagons to the wine-press.

Now commences in sober earnest the real business of making the wine, and this also consists of the simplest contrivances. The fruit, thoroughly ripe (none other should be used) is first subjected to the operation of "mashing." This is done by one or two hands, (the feet are never used for this purpose in Sonoma as in most of the countries in Europe,) sometimes in a wooden tub or barrel, with a long-handled stamper, but most usually with two parrallel rollers, between which the "berries" are crushed in such away as not to break the seeds or kernels. Some persons strip the "berries" from the "combs" or stems before "mashing," because they say the tannin extracted from the stems impart a harsh taste to the wine: but others prefer crushing the grapes on the stems; and these claim that the tannin acts as a preservative of the wine, and rather improves than injures its flavor. Whatever the difference of opinion on this point, they all agree that the "pressing" should be commenced as soon as possible after the pressing or "mashing" is over; for nothing injures the juice so much as exposure to the atmos-

As soon as the juice, or must, as it is called, comes from the press, it is collected in large vats or casks to undergo "fermentation," which takes place usually within 24 hours afterward. This sight to a stranger for the first time is an interesting one. He sees the agitated and steaming mass whirling around with much violence, and it reminds him of nothing so much as the boiling and bubbling of the witches' caldron in Macbeth. But let him not approach too near, or stand too long over one of these seething vats; for out of it escapes in great quantities the deadly carbonic acid, which disengaged from the heated fluid, takes its flight in clouds of vapor. The most careful wine-makers guard against any evil effects from this cause by keeping the fermenting vessels covered, and allowing the gas to be conducted through tubes or pipes into basins of water. This also obviates the evil tendencies of contact with the air, to which the young mine is extremely sensitive, and from which, if too much exposed, it imbibes

the most hurtful properties.

When the first fermentation, called the vinous, because it generates "spirits of wine," or alcohol, is ended, the wine is placed in the cellar, in pipes, which are kept full and tightly bunged, so as to exclude the atmosphere. Some allow it to remain in these, on the "lees," until the second or spring fermentation sets in, while others draw it off once or twice before this period.

It is a curious fact that this second fermentation always takes place about the time the young buds begin to put forth on the vines the following spring, which has led some to suppose that there is some sort of sympathy between the new vine and the new shoot, as if the former wanted to rescue itself from its unnatural bondage, and "be a bud again;" or, as if it meant to make pro-test, by this internal struggle, against the harsh decree by which its vegetable life is extinguished, and it is made to pass, Proteus-like, into a new form, where, by the subtle law of its being, it assists in vitalizing and renewing the energies of man. If it out lives this second agony, without passing in to the acetous fermentation, which turns it into vinegar, it becomes clear, sparkling and aromatic, and goes on acquiring strength, body, and durability for many years.

The eleventh census of France is in progress. The results are looked for with much interests, owing to the fact that since 1861, ihe date of the last census, the country has been in an eminent-European nations France shows the slowest rate of increase in population. The 27,000,000 of 1801 had only increased by 9,000,000 in 1861. During the same period Great Britian increased from 10,000,000 to 23,000,000.

The Mississppi River is a tide in the affa of men; which, taken at its flood, leads on to misfortune.

MENTAL LABOR. - The injurious effects of mental labor are, in a great measure, owing to extensive forcing in early youth; to sudden or misdirected study; to the co-operation of depress ing emotions or passions; to the neg-lect of the ordinary rules of hygiene; to the neglect of the hints of the body or to the presence of the seeds of disease. degeneration, and decay in the system. The man of healthy phlegmatic or choleric temperant is less likely to be injured by application than one of sanguine or melancholic type; yet these latter, with allowance for the original constitution, may be capable of vast efforts. The extended and deep culture of the mind exerts a directly conservative influence upon the body. Fellow labourer! one word to you. Fear not to do manfully the work for which your gifts qualify you, but do it as one who must give an account of both soul and body. Work, and work hard while it is day; the night cometh soon enough -do not hasten it. Use your faculties -use them to the utmost, but do not abuse them; make not the mortal to do the work of the immortal. The body has it claims-it is a good servant; treat it well, and it will do your work; it knows its own business; do not attempt to teach or force it; attend to its wants and requirements, listen kindly and patiently to all its hints, occasionally forestall its necessities by a little indulgence, and your consideration will be paid with interest. But task it, and pine it, and suffocate it-make it a slave instead of a servant; it may not complain much, but, like the weary camel in the desert, it will lie down and die. Journal of Physiolgy.

Professor Agassiz has got as far as Rio Janeiro on his way home, and intends a halt of some weeks in the Brazilian capital. By way of relaxation he has prepared a series of lectures, in the French language, describing the progress and results of his labor on the Amazon. The first of the course was read at the Imperial College on the 8th of May. He said that the prevaleut opinons of the sterility and insalubrity of the Valley of the Amazon were unfounded, and he looked forward to see it the home of twenty millions of civilized people. He spoke well of the Emperor, who was there to hear him, and left everybody who could under-stand the lecture, highly pleased with

Gustave Dore, the wonderfull illustrator of classics, is still a frequent subject of conversation in Paris. He was born in Strasburg in 1832, and so may be regarded as half German in his origin. He commenced his marvelous labors when only 16, on the Journal pour Rire wherein his caricatures gained him the first beginnings of fame. This branch of art seems to be his forte. His works are already more numerous than any half-dozen of the oldest artists in the whole course of their lives.

SALAD.—The compounding of a salad is one of the fine arts, the knowledge of which is vouchsafed only to a few gifted spirits, but as the salad season has arrived we reproduce, for the benefit of our lady readers :-

SIDNEY SMITH'S SALAD RECIPE. To make this condiment, your poet begs The pounded yellow of two hard boiled eggs; Two boiled potatoes, passed through kitchen

sieve, Smoothness and softness to the salad give. Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl. And half suspected, animate the whole Of mordaunt mustard add a single spoon, Distrust the condiment that bites so soon: But deem it not, thou man of herbs, a fault, To add a double quantity of salt. Four times the spoon with oil from Lucca

brown: And twice with vinegar procured from town; And lastly, o'er the flavored compound toss A magic soupcon of anchovy sauce. Oh, green and glorious! Oh, herbaceous

Twould tempt the dying anchorite to eat; Back to the world he'd turn his fleeting soul, And plunge his fingers in the salad bowl! Serenely full, the epicure would say. "Fate cannot harm me, I have dined to-day."

THE ITALIAN GENERALS.—A letter from Florence says :- "Since nothing but war is now talked of, the following sketch of the principal Italian generals may not be uninteresting. Gen. La Marmora is in person a tall thin man; his face displays a very de cided nose, almost always surmounted by the fashionable princenez. He has a passion for the military art, and is inflexible on all points of discipline. He does not understand any favoritism, and Victor Emanual says jestingly that 'he has not credit enough to name drummer in his own army.' After Gen. La Marmora, the most conspicuous soldier is General Cialdini. He is a small, well-looking man, with a quick and intelligent eye, wears a great moustache and a beard like the Chasseurs de Vincennes. He is the only indivi dual of the Italian army to whom General La Marmora permits this eccentricity, for he himself is moustached conformably to the regulations. General Cialdini is very popular in Italy, and passes for a man of action and resource, well knowing how to win his men and give them all confidence. The Italian army possesses two other superior generals, Durando and Della Rocca. The former is a veteran of Italian independence, and is esteemed by everybody; the latter, the first aid-de-camp to the King, is a man of about sixty, with white hair and moustaches; both being very distinguished officers."

While pulling down houses to cleathe site for the new Hotel Dieu, in Paris, the workmen discovered an immense oak beam, from an inscription on which was gathered the fact that the tree whence it was cut was planted in the forest of Roway, somewhere between the years 845 and 816.

WESHINGTON ITEMS .- The Washington

Star of Saturday says : -Gov. Swann, of Md., and Ex-Gov. Holden, of N. C., visited the President to-day, and Gen. B. F. Butler and Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had an interview with Col. Cooper, the President's Private Secretary, this afternoon.

-Lieut. Gen. Grant has accepted an invitailon to be present at the grand celebration at Philadelphia on the Fourth of July next, on which occasin forty-five Pennsylvania regiments will present to the State the colors carried by them during the rebellion.

There is a man in Pennsylvania who is so forgetful of countenances that his wife is obliged to keep a wafer stuck to the end of her nose in order that he may distinguish her from other ladies. Even then he occasionally makes a mistake.

The Union Candidates have carried Oregon, outside of to-day's iss

Jri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

UESDAY, . JULY 3, 1866.

The people of this State will vote on e 1st Thursday in August next to ratior reject the Constitution, lately adopd by the Convention and ordered to be bmitted to them at the polls.

We have seen no good reason advanced by ov. Worth's partizans, why he should not opposed in the next gubernatorial contest, at he himself did not violate last Autumn. nd, when a candidate for such a high sition presents himself for re-election, it is ual to enquire whether he has fulfilled the edges made to the people, and whether the terests of the State, during his administraon, have been advanced or retarded. It es not appear that Gov. Worth will escape is ordeal.

If Gov. Worth was elected in the expectaon that his abilities would materially aid e President in carrying out his plan to the scomfiture of the radicals, most wofully we the people been deceived. If Gov. orth was run by political leaders in order prevent restoration, by forcing upon the orthern people an unacceptable man, thus cluding North-Carolina from the Union id keeping up the rebellion, most happily d they succeed and most wofully were the ople again deceived. If Gov. Worth was ected to secure Gov. Graham's pardon, he is failed. If he has suggested any plan for e relief of the people, his organ does not em to know it. If he has managed to cure to North-Carolina the benefits belongg to her from the Conservative position of r people before and during the war, it is apparent by anything said or done at ashington. Indeed, it seems that we are to fed from the same spoon that South-Carona and Mississippi are fed from. Such eatment is repugnant to the feelings of our ople, and is exceedingly unjust to them .nd though they have an Executive, who aims to be a Union man, yet he is without fluence at Washington to prevent it.

We do not see, therefore, that Gov. Worth is any peculiar claims upon the people.hey have honored him once, and there are hers, who have been better Confederates id fought harder than Gov. Worth, if the ople are disposed to choose such men. If cause a man was true to the Confederacy om the first to the last, he will now be true the Union and more true than any other an-if this test be the true one, and it has en contended by Gov. Worth's friends that is, then Gen. Ransom, or many other rsons we might mention, as far surpass ov. Worth in loyalty as the sun exceeds the oon in lustre. We say this in all due derence to Gov. Worth.

Political harmony has never been restored this State since last Autumn. Men are nstantly being turned out of office for polical opinions, and others, who were removed r flagrant disloyalty to the government stored. Mr. Thomas, President of the tlantic and North-Carolina railroad, has en removed and Mr. Whitford substituted Gov. Worth's direction. Hon. B. F. oore was removed from the Presidency of e Bank of the State, and Mr. G. W. Morcai restored. These things do not tend to lay political excitement, but indicate an ciberal, unforgiving spirit on the part of the

We are frequently asked if there will be position. No one desires to see a heated ditical contest, and it has been hoped that could be avoided. But those "who sow e wind reap the whirlwind." The day of ection is yet a long ways off, and Gov. orth is making rapid strides in an illiberal, rogant policy; every day shows more ainly to the people his lack of influence at ashington; he seems to be an instrument in e hands of others; and perhaps the reason ivanced by himself last Automn when he id, in his circular, that he could see no ason why Congress or the President should ject to his being elected Governor of orth-Carolina, may yet be turned against m, with fatal effect, by some more able and

We can see no reason why there should not opposition to Gov. Worth, nor do we see hear anything from him or his organ likely prevent it. There is nothing of a concilting nature but words, and no man of sense er tacked his faith to empty promises .esides there are other points. Where do e now stand? Is the Freedmen's bureau moved? Are Gov. Worth and his civil ibunals yet placed above the military?oes the President grant pardons with a ee hand to North-Carolinians? Has the ate taken that high stand at Washington, hich it was fondly hoped she would do om the Conservative sentiments of her peole before and during the war? And then mes the further question, is there not a medy? There used to be a remedy for ils in former days at the ballot box. Why ot apply it now?

We have been handed, by J. H. Harris, ecording and Cor. Secretary, a copy of the onstitution of the "N. C. Freedmen's Edutional and Relief Society," organized at aleigh, April, 1866.

The object of the Society, as expressed in rt. 2nd, "is to foster a system of Public chools in this State, which shall be free from I denominational bias, and from which one shall be excluded on account of color r poverty," &c., "and to relieve, as far as ossible, the temporal wants of the aged and ifirm." This is an important enterprisesoking to the organization among the reedmen themselves of an association for the education of their young, and the relief of the wants of their old people. We learn that the Constitution has been submitted to the inspection of many of our citizens, who heartily approve it. The names appended to it, as officers and Board of Directors, com prise some of the best among our colored citizens. We shall watch the operations o this Society with interest, and trust that from its small beginning may grow a system, the will serve to aid materially in the improve ment and cultivation of the minds of the colored people.

The Constitution will be found on the

Dockery, or any other true Union man."

bad show there before, and we have no this week. We learn from Alabama and doubt that he will do worse the second time Mississippi, that the prospect for a cotton in his native County, among her true Union citizens. His recent appointments of seceswill not do for the loyal atmosphere of old of course be sustained in the fall, and good

The following is an extract from a letter dated at Hendersonville, Henderson County,

"Many are anxious to take your paper here but are prevented by scarcity of money. I know fifty that would do so, if they could. The season here has been an unprecedented one—provisions wonderfully high and monev less abundant than I have ever known it. Many of our people have suffered and are still suffering, but the Irish potato crop now still suffering, coming in will relieve to a some extent the

eficiency of bread. I have had the infinite pleasure to peruse ome of your editorials of late. The one in reply to Mr. Pell in defence of "Dr. Deems." reference to his declaring, in some of his ablic speeches, that he would not believe in the Christian religion if the cause of the Southern Confederacy did not succeed, and roven by Col. Harris, could have been oroven by several others had it been necesary to do so. * * * Ventilate them

Our mountain country is in a very destiute condition. Our people have never ex-perienced such a year. I have seen many nen and women, in the last two weeks, that have told me that they had no bread in two three days. Others would tell me that they were using their last half-bushel of corn and could not tell where they could get the next bread for their children to eat. We had hoped that some relief might be afforded us by the State in some way. The County has done all that it could, but we have not got the money, and therefore can do little for our suffering people."

The last paragraph corroborates the statements already made of the destitution and suffering of the Western people. Where would these helpless people have been, with another year of " fight it out" to endure and struggle against? In the grave, upon whose brink they now totter! Starved to death! Shall a man, who has thus reduced whole ommunities to beggary and want, claim our ympathies and tears in his imaginary sufferings, when his poor victims are consuming the last half-bushel of meal, and cannot tell where they will get the next morsel of bread for their children to eat?" We tell you that the moans of these famished orphans and widows plead "trumpet-tongued" at the bar of Heaven, against such flagrant hypoc-

The Wilson North-Carolinian of the 30th ult., says, in an article in relation to supplying disabled soldiers with artificial limbs, laid in paralled lengths on the deck, partialat limbs of an inferior quality are being manufactured, and are likely to prove of no practical benefit whatever. While it exon- sess. To keep the other end from flapping erates Gov. Worth, it nevertheless thinks that there is some fraud, by which an inferior article is palmed off on the State.

We do not know what merit there is in the Carolinian's assertions; but it is certainly a other means are resorted to, screen the disserious matter, and ought to be looked into.

Lieut. Gen. Grant has accepted the position of second Vice-President of the Washington Monumental Society, which was, until his recent death, filled by Lieut. Gen.

vived. The places of Secretaries Harlan and Speed, it is said, will soon become vacant. But little importance is attached to the The New York Tribune, of the 29th inst.,

Rumors of Cabinet changes are again re-

says that the freight agents of a majority of the railroad lines in the United States are in session in that city. The object of the railsession in that city. The object of the rail-road Convention is to adopt a uniform freight whither freedom, safety and abundant optariff for the roads represented. A recent fire in Virginia City, Nevada

The New Hampshire House of Representatives, on the 28th, ratified the Constitutional amendment by a vote of 203 to 107.

Gen. Danl. E. Sickles, commanding the department of North and South-Carolina, in that hole, disgust is felt at its shameful arrived in this City on Friday last. He left shallowness. It was dug the night before for Morehead City yesterday.

Judge Bryan, in the U. S. Dist. Court, at of size, which brings the young wife next to Charleston, S. C., on the constitutionality of of the test oath, orders have been given for the reception of writs, and permission gran- earth on the almost bare bodies. Six so ted attorneys to practice without taking the nearly fill up the cavity that but few spades-

James W. Duncan, of the Andersonville prison, recently tried by a Military Commission at Savannah, Ga., has been sentenced to be confined at hard labor for 15 years at Fort Pulaski, Ga., for murder and violation of the laws of war.

A NIGHTINGALE COLONY,-One harmonious act the Emperor Maximilian has performed, for it is reported that he has ordered one thousand Nightingales to be collected in Austria, and to be shipped this summer to Mexico. If this immigration should prove successful, during next summer, they will emigrate to the Southern States, bordering on the Gulf for the purposes of incubation, and after abiding thro' the summer will return to Mexico for the winter. So that we shall be benefited by nocturnal serenades during the next sunny season. This will be certainly an harmonious concert of action on the part of our imperial neighbor. May he sleep in a Bower of Roses with the Nightingales, singing around it all the night long for this attempt to introduce so beautiful a songster to the American Fauna.

The Unionists of Texas polled about onethird of the vote of the State. Throckmorton, the secession candidate, is elected.

We invite attention to the communication of "Stockholder" in another column.

e learn that in the portion of Wake Extract from a letter dated Long's Mills, County, lying East of Raleigh, the corn crop Randolph, June 28th:

"We held a Union meeting on last Saturday, in this County, at Liberty, and nominated W. W. Holden as our first choice for Governor. The resolutions will be forwarded for publication. Randolph will vote by a good majority for Holden, Dick, Settle or Dockers or any other true Union man." in cotton as ever before. The cotton is not yet Good for Randolph. Mr. Worth made s in bloom but many of the forms will bloom crop is by no means flatering, and that but one-fifth of the crop of old times, can be ionists and latter-day war saints to office, safely calculated on. The present price will margin for increased rates.

> Col. J. W. Cameron, of Richmond County, formerly the Editor of the Fayetteville Argus, and the representative of Richmond in the House of Commons of the last Legislature, died at his residence in that county on Friday, the 21st inst., from an affection of the liver. He was in the 52d year of his age. The Wadesboro' Argus, in closing an editorial notice of the death of Mr. Cameron

"Col. C. was a caustic, piquant and forci-ble writer and debater, and but few men cared to come in contact with him, either with the pen, or at the bar or on the forum.'

FOURTH OF JULY, being Wednesday next

(to-morrow,) no paper will be issued from

the Siandard office on Thursday. Satur-* Ventilate them | day's issue will appear as usual. A new Magazine called "the Belgravia" is about to be started in London, Edited by the

English novelist Miss. Braddon. How the Cholera Dead are Burled at the New

York Quarantine. The New York World gives the following raphic, ghastly descrption of the manner of

the burial of the bodies of those who die of cholera at the New York quarantine : At nine o'clock every morning the sloop bearing the cholera corpse departs from the Falcon ten miles southwestward, to the quarantine burying ground on Staten Island. The black outline of the Falcon, which without her masts and freed from cargo, rises abruptly forty feet high out of depths, presents a strong contrast to the meagre-sized bowlshaped, slugishly-moved dead ship that hugs the water and drinks the waves as if to seek obscurity and purification for her loathsome load. They are well mated-the gigantic Falcon is the huge monster that daily belches out the victims whom the disease it nurses is continually killing, while the small, repulsive sloop plays lackey and tender, carryng off the nauseating remains of those that bigger brother refuses longer to hold.

The two men who now manage the sloop, and convey as well as inter the bodies are stalwart Russians, of unusual strength. But recently serfs in their own country, they understand but enough English, and possess but sufficient personality, literally to obey their sad orders and solidly to perform their disgusting, though necessary work. What nature gave them in muscle she has withheld in sensibility. The corpses say six, are ly covered with sail cloth. The unu chor weighs down one end of the only shroud which the poor dead but temporarily posan unappreciated requiem, Joseph runs be low, leaving Nicholas whistling at the wheel, and brings up the bread box to place upon the cloth, and hinder its wind made motion. But that is not sufficient, though no colored corpses. The breeze is inquisitive, and litts the side of the covering to show the sun on whom he is shining. A man of middle age, a woman in her fourth decade, between them is an infant whose prattling on earth is hushed forever, beyond these s young wife, near her a gray haired man, and at a distance a youth, the vigor of early life visible even in death-lie side by side, while distorted features, the last swamp which agony impressed, and a fetid, indscribable odor that offends the air and sickness the senses, tell the dreadful story and show the more horrid effects of the terrible pestilence .-Flaxen hair, rounded features, compact frame the now pallid blue of the staring eyes that will not shut, suggest their German birth .-Indeed, the fatality is almost universally among this class. Hundreds have left the grandeur and the gayety of the Rhine, only to breathe their death gurgle at the mouth portunity wooed them.

The sloop forces alanguid passage through the waves, that dashes with a monotonous thud, against her sides, while the stillnes Territory, distroyed property to the amount of the air and the silence of the dead are of \$200,000 and rendered 400 families rudely marred by the indifferent jokes of the dual crew, than which the occasional creaking of the restless mainsail is not less grating to the scene.

The ground reached, and open grave gapes ready for the dead yet death-breathing bod-More than five deep and two and a half feet wide, it seems spacious, but when it is remembered that six distorted shapes that once were human beings are to be jammed by men who never attend the burial, but their part of preparation done, averse or fear-A telegram from Augusta, Geo., of the 28th inst., states that, pending the decision of edly graveward, and thrown in their order the top and the infant upon her breast .-Neither coffin, shroud, nor even a box is there. Strong hands shovel in the waiting ful of earth suffice, and those descend not with the ringing sound that salutes the confined dead, but with dull, heavy echoeless sound of dirt against flesh. Perhaps nine final inches of clay cover the upmost corpse, perhaps less. No prayer, no mourners, no riest, no shroud, no coffin, no friends, with one-sixth of one grave, and a meagre morsel of earth for their cover, the daily augmented cholera dead sleep on by the side of the ocean, and at the door of a land in which, coming to seek a home, they were not able to obtain a decent tomb.

GIVING NO CREDIT.-When we fail to give due credit to a cotemporary for an article inserted in the Sentinel, it is purely an inadvertence. We presume our cotemporaries fail to give credit to the Sentinel, for the same reason, and therefore we have not complained. We observe, however, that no credit has been given to us or to our reporter for the captions of the ordinances, &c., of the Convention, which were furnished only for this pa-

VIRGINIA POLITICS.—It is announced that

there are three political parties in Virginiathe Republicans, led by John Minor Botts, Judge Underwood, and Gov. Pierpoint; the National Unionists, led by Alexander H. Rives, L. H. Chandler, Joseph Segar, and Robert Ridgeway, and the Democrats, with Alexander H. H. Stuart and John B. Baldwin as leaders. The latter are the most numerous. It is also stated that the President's policy is openly supported by the National Unionists and the Democrats, whilst the Republicans, as a party, have not yet declared

Mass Meeting at Brassfields, N. C. On motion of J. N. Cheek, J. P. Chandle as, called to the chair and J. B. Martin ap olutions for the action of the meeting, viz: J. T. Nichols, J. N. Cheek, T. J. Driver, Hen-derson Morris, D. S. Fletcher, J. W. Wiggins and J. W. Suit. The said committee eported the following resolutions, viz:

We, a portion of the Union citizens Wake county in meeting assembled, for the purpose of consulting and choosing candiates to represent us in the next Legislature, do Resolve. That our attachment to the Union of our forefathers is undiminished; and that nothing would give us more joy than its firm establishment upon the enduring foundations of peace, justice and liberty.

Resolved, That we do not desire to indulge

in crimination or abuse toward any portion of our fellow citizens, but we desire to differ, differ we must, in a dignified and honor ble manner.

Resolved, Thar our choice for Senator, W. D. Jones; R. K. Ferrell, G. H. Alford, C. Rogers, our choice for Commons.

Resolved, That strict economy should be racticed in public affairs, and owing to the npoverished condition of the people, taxes hould be lightened, and some plan devised, whereby the sufferings of people will be re-lieved. J. B. MARTIN, Secretary. Brassfields, N. C., June 16th, 1866.

Messrs. Holden and Son :- I am gratified to see communications in some of the papers, eulogizing the Supt. of N. C. R. R. much praise cannot be said in his behalf, for he has labored assiduously, day and night, to build the road up. Every body can testify vith what wonderful rapidity it has emerged from the condition it was left in, after th wear and tear of four years. A glance at the Coaches, Engines and all things pertainng to the Road will show, that a man of fifteen or twenty years experience of rail-roading has used his energy and time to a good purpose. I do hope the board that will soon assemble at Hillsboro' at the stockolders meeting, will look into the management of the road, compare, and estimate figures, and rally around the man that seeks heir interest. The road is now no longer used for speculative purposes, for individuals. Employees and all paying their freights alike, throwing every dime that is made where it ustly belongs. The road, in regard to speed and comfort, can not be excelled by any road in the United States. Travellers testify to this. E. Wilkes is the man for Superintendent. He'll seek your interest. Rally around STOCKHOLDER.

Governor Worth's Circular to the Disabled Soldiers requiring Artificial Limbs, and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

We present elsewhere the circular of Governor Worth, to the maimed and disabled soldiers of North-Carolina, who served in the Southern armies.

By a late act of the General Assembly. hese soldiers are to be furnished with artificial limbs at the expense of the State, and there breathes not an honest man in North-Carolina who does not applaud this action of our State Legislators; but while we approve the act and deem it alike creditable to the hearts and patriotism of our representatives, we regret to learn that the limbs that are being manufactured are of an inferior quality, and unless improved, are likely to prove of no practical benefit whatever to those for

whom they are intended. If, as is stated, the limbs are of a clums character, and from their construction painful to the wearer, then, some one is to blame for awarding the contract to incompetent manufacturers, and if those whose duty it is to inspect the work, shall suffer an inferior article to be palmed off on the State, at the expense of those unfortunate persons requirng artificial limbs, we trust they will be held up to the people in their true light, We make no charges now, we are merely anticipating from what rumor has whispered to us and are truly averse to believing that there is a man in North-Carolina so steeped in baseness, as to connive and assist at cheating these poor men, who are really the losers by the war. We are well aware that very ew contracts are let out by government, in which there is not a great amount of swinding, but this, we had supposed, was a matter appealing so directly to the better instincts of human nature, that no one, save a robber of graveyards or a resurcctionist, would dream of any pecuniary gain whatever, in connection with furnishing our unfortunate heroes with limbs, whereby they may support, at best, a miserable existence.

We shall, accordingly, as a duty, ventilate very freely the men having charge of the artificial limb manufactory, if we find that justice demands such at our hands. We know that Governor Worth entertains for our dis abled soldiers the kindest feelings of regard, has shown an interest in their behalf quite commendable in any one, and if there should appear any frauds in this matter, we feel sure e is not responsible therefore, or a party thereto.

Having corresponded with the managers of the various railroads in the State, the Governor informs us in the circular, that he had received prompt assurance from each company, that each maimed soldier furnished with proper certificate, should pass free to Raleigh and home again. We regret that duty compels us to say that this promise has not been observed by the Wilmington and Weldon railroad authorities. A gentleman of this place provided with the proper certificate, had occasion to visit Raleigh for the purpose of obtaining a limb, and was required to pay full fare, and was not treated by the conductor with the courtesy which, at least, he might have expected, in his unfortunate condition. The North-Carolina road passed the gentleman free, going and re-

We do not pretend to say that the managers of the Wilmington and Weldon raiload was responsible for the conduct of its officer on this occasion, but we do say, that t was a very small business on the part of omebody, and it grows beautifully smaller in the Superintendent, to retain in the service of the company, one who shows so little apreciation for an unfortunate fellow man. The Barracks, which the Governor says he

has provided for the soldiers while waiting for their orders to be filled, are described as being very poor and uncomfortable. This should be seen to, and suitable accommoda tions furnished, and this being the duty of the Governor, we shall refer to the subject again, if the proper steps are not soon taken to render the barracks comfortable. - Wilson Carolinian.

Married:

In Cleveland, Ohio, May 12th, by the Rev. A. B. Hayden, GEORGE L. HATHAWAY, late of this city, and Miss Fannie M. Downs, of Leaven-

NORTH STATE IRON AND BRASS WORKS. HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF a competent person, we are now prepared to gum Saws in the best style, and on moderate We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Castings, and repair Mill Irons,
Orders sent to us will meet with prompt attention.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Raleigh, June 30, 1866.—45-tf

J. H. HORNER'S

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL Oxford, N. C. HE NEXT SESSION OF J. H. HORNER'S A National Ode for 1866 FOURTH OF JULY.

For the FOURTH OF JULY has come.

In gallant glad tread, all looking ahead. With a martial manly grace; We see as we scan, thro' the sun-stained tan, Full many a veteran'd face.

There are new made graves, 'neath the woodland By a holy martyrdom sealed; As e'er fringed the front, of the battles brunt, O'er the world's encrimsoned shield. And like brothers again, tho' sears may remain. We'll fight one another no more:

And the eyes of the Fair, neath their golden hair

III. The bells we will ring, and our ballads sing, In harmonious cadence all; No longer have raids, thro' our Everglades And our Southron chaparral. All hall to the brave, and the Peace they gave, The Star-spangled-banner we'll sing; [thro',

Kindling love as in days of yore.

O'er hill and dale, re-echoing! The Sun will grow pale, ere their glory shall fail, And this Earth dissolve into air; While the picketed stars, at the outpost bars Shall countersign Peace ev'rywhere.

While with Dixie song too, we'll march the land

Then here's to the Fourth, the glorious old Fourth, Made immortal by Washington; Let all who have love, for the stars above, Shout aloud for the Land He won!

EXCHANGE OF N. C. BONDS.

STATE OF N. C., TREASURY DEP'T .. RALEIGH, June 27, 1866.

Under the authority of an ordinance of the Convention, ratified June 16th, 1866, sealed proosals will be received by the undersigned until

the first day of November, 1866, for the exchange of the principal of any bonds issued by the State, prior to the 20th May, 1861, for certificates of stock and other interests held by the State in various corporations. The principal of these Stocks in the following Companies North-Carolina Bailroad Company, Raleigh & Gaston Bailroad Company, Atlantic & N. C. Bailroad Company, 81,066,000

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad Company, \$1,066,000
Western N. C. Railroad Company, \$1,418,000
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Co., \$ 350,000
2nd. Bonds, secured by mortgages on the entire property of the following corporations:
Wilmington, Charlotte & Butherford
Railroad Company, \$2,000,000
Western Coalfield Kailroad Company, \$ 600,000
Atlantic & North-Carolina R. R. Co., \$181,164
88
The interest acquired by the purchaser of the

Atlantic & North-Carolina R. R. Co., \$181,164 88. The interest acquired by the purchaser of the stock of any corporation will not be greater than that of the holders of the like amount of the gen eral stock of the same corporation.

The stocks belonging to the Literary Fund, c. g. the stock in the Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Companies, and in various banks, are not included in this advertisement. Bids at less than the par value of the stocks or other interests will not be entertained. Any premium realized will be applied in payment of past due coupons of the bonds delivered in ex-

hange.

Copies of the law authorizing the exchange and more detailed lists of the stocks, &c., will be for warded by the undersigned to applicants. It is made my duty to accept those terms deemed most advantageous to the State, and the option of rejecting any or all bids is reserved.
KEMP P. BATTLE, Public Treasurer

HELMROLD'S FLUID EXTRACT

For weakness arising from Indiscretion. The exhausted powers of Nature, which are accompathe enjoyments of society.

The Constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strength. en and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. It no treat-

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu. In affections peculiar to "Females," is une-qualed by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations. Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus; and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence in, or the decline or change

ment is submitted to, Cousumption or insanit

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU Improved Rose-wash.

Will radically exterminate from the system Dis-cases arising from Habits of Dissipation at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those un-pleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaira and Mer-cury in all these diseases. USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
In all Diseases of these organs, whether existing in "Male" or "Female," from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once. Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight

may be the attack of the above diseases, it is cer-tain to affect his Bodily Health, Mental Powers and Happiness.
All the above diseases require the aid of a Helmbold's Extract Buchu is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAP-ARILLA,

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases, arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known removed for the same of Secondaria. tual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulceration of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipe las, and all scaly eruptions of the Skin, AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect "HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which makes disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought. edy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have

that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table-spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fally equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all off

ARMY, and are also in very general use in all of the State HOSPITALS, and PUBLIC SANITA-RY INSTITUTIONS: throughout the land, as-well as in private practices, and are considered as-

See Medical Properties of Buchu, FROM DISBENSATORY OF THE UNITED! STATES.
See Professor Dewee's valuable works on the:
Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr.
Physic, of Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDewell,
a cetebrated Physician and Member of the Royali
College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published int
the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medical Chirurgical Review, published by Benjarain Travers, Fellow of Royal College of See most of the late Standard Works of Med-EXTRACT BUCHU-"SARSAPARILLA"

Principal Depot, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, 594 BROADWAY, METROPOLITAN HOTEL, New YORK.